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Translation of French Police Report by D.P.S. Lingard

Political Section,
French Municipal Police Force,
Shanghai.

June 27, 1934.

No. 342 a.

REPORT

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Kuh 6/27

SUBJECT - Murder of Cheng Wang-shek, journalist
and of Liu Kie, his wife (No. 64 Neu Foh Li
Alley, Liu La Long, Route Day Zoong)

REFERENCE - Political Murders
activities of Chinese C. I. U.

Circumstances under which crime was committed

At about 3.20 a.m. on June 8th, the French Police were informed that a crime had just been committed at No. 64 Neu Foh Li, Alley Liu La Long, Route Day Zoong. On reaching the premises, in a room situated on the second floor, they found, a man and a woman, both of whom had been killed by pistol shots. The woman was lying stretched on her back across a bed, and the man was seated in front of his desk, his head hung back over the back of the chair. The man had been shot twice, whilst the woman bore traces of four wounds.

Enquiries were at once started, and consequently the circumstances under which the crime took place were soon brought to light.

At about 7.40 a.m. ^{three} ~~two~~ individuals, of whom two were carrying baskets of fruit, went inside, to House No. 64. The ~~third~~ man remained outside the house. The two murderers entered the room suddenly, and each one chose his victim.

The man, who was reading a newspaper at his desk, first of all received a shot in the back of the head, which caused him to sink onto the desk, when, before he could rise again he received ^a second shot at a very close range, in the

SHANGHAI

forehead. The woman being wounded by the first shot tried to run away but was mowed down by four further shots. Having completed their crime the murderers left the premises and made good their departure.

Both the arrival and departure of these individuals was witnessed by one named Zeng Veng Moo (詹 永 甫), age 63, the private alleyway Watchman, who is employed to look after the alleyway and keep it clean. Meanwhile not noticing anything of suspicious nature about these persons, he let them out unconcernedly. His attention was soon afterwards attracted by the cries of a little girl, who was weeping near the door of No.64. Zung Vee-foo went into the house, and there on the second floor he saw a female corpse stretched out on a bed, and a male corpse still sitting in a chair. He at once hastened to inform the Police.

According to Zeng, the three individuals wore Chinese clothes.

The first wore trousers and a short black jacket. He was above average height, and had black hair, appearing to be about 25-26 years of age.

The second individual was in like manner dressed in a short coat and black trousers, and wore a yellow Panama straw hat. Age about 25-26.

The third individual wore a grey coat and trousers and a yellow Panama straw hat, age about 24 to 25 years.

The Chief Tenant named Liu Zi-sz (刘 子 氏) age 38, who lives on the ground floor, states that at about 8.15 a.m. she heard explosions which she thought were crackers and in consequence she did not bother about the matter. Just as she had started to open her door slightly she saw two persons coming down the stairs. Being frightened she shut

her door. According to Liu the one in front was fairly big and had a long thin face and black hair and was dressed in Chinese clothes, wearing a short coat and black trousers. He was not wearing a hat, and appeared to be about 25 to 26 years of age. As a result of enquiries it has been established that the victims of the crime are :-

The man - Cheng Fang-shuk (陈芳淑) alias Cheng Yih-ming (陈一民) alias Cheng Teh Siu (陈德中), Journalist, and the woman, Liu Kie.

Examination of Exhibits

Seven empty 7.65 cases were found on the room where the crime took place. One on the bed, beside the woman's head, one on the desk and five on the floor. The examination by the S.I.P. Arms identification specialist, shows that one of the pistols used to shoot Cheng Fang-shuk and his wife has been previously used in the committal of 14 political crimes during the period from 1928 to 1934, as listed below :-

1) Sept. 4, 1928

An organized attempt on the life of one named Wang Tse-kun (王锡君) (ex-communist) in Liang Foh Li Alley, Avenue Road.

2) October 26, 1928

Murder of an unknown male Chinese on a piece of vacant ground at the rear of No. 171 Yu Yuen Road.

3) May 18, 1929

Murder of one Tseu Wei Gnie (周尉年) informer to the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Commissioners' Headquarters, near Wei Tah Li Alley, Burkill Road.

4) May 25, 1929

Murder of Beng Ah Eoh (陈阿福) informer to the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Commissioners' Headquarters, at 906 Lingliang Road.

5) June 17, 1929

Murder of Wang Yi Veng (王彦文), student, in Lich Ching Li Alley, Gordon Road.

6) November 1, 1929

Murder of Tsang Zeng-heng (張政興), informer to the Public Safety Bureau, and of a female Tsu Gnie Ze (朱德長), at No. 523 Medhurst Road.

7) November 11, 1929

Murder of Pei Shing (貝聲), former member of Chinese Communist Party, who turned over to the side of the Kuomintang in 1928, and of four members of his family.

8) January 22, 1930

Organized attempt on the life of one (Lan Ting Yih (張定益), 1507 Carter Road.

9) April 14, 1930

Murder of an unknown male Chinese in Yong Ching Li Alley, Avenue Road.

10) Nov. 19, 1932

Murder of Tsau Tse-yen (周子猷) at No. 1046 Ze Veng Li, Tatung Road.

11) Nov. 25, 1932

Murder of a secret agent of the Bureau of Public Safety named Wang Zou-hai (王壽海), and an attempt on the life of three men and one woman at No. 1040 Ze Veng Li, Tatung Road.

12) May 4, 1933

Murder of Gu Kuin-yong () in Avenue Haig. This man was mistaken for Wang Yong Hwa (黃永華), former special delegate of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and was killed by mistake.

13) June 14, 1933

Murder of Ma Shao-wu, former special delegate of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang.

14) August 1931, 1933

Murder of Tsong Hong Iwa (蔡永華) agent in the same service as Ma Shao-wu, in Sun Sun Hotel.

Motives of the Crime

Cheng Hong-shhek (陈亨榘) alias Cheng Yih-jing (陈一兵) alias Cheng Tsh-heng (陈德生) was 28 years of age, and a native of Nanchang. A former student of the Tsong Iwa Secondary School, in Nanchow, he affiliated into the "Young China Communist League" in 1925. In 1926 he was sent by the Chinese Communist Party to Moscow, where he studied at the Sun Yat-sen University. It was during this stay in the capital of the U.R.S.S. that he married Liu Lie, who was also a communist. This marriage resulted in the birth of a daughter. On his return to China in 1930 Cheng changed his name to Cheng Hong-shhek. He held the post of Secretary of the Committee for the Kiangsu Provincial Branch of the Chinese Communist Propaganda Bureau. He was also an active member of the C.C.P. and of the "Chinese Radical Writers League" (an auxiliary branch of the C.C.P.). Later he broke off from the C.C.P. Of late he has contributed articles to several review and papers in Shanghai, viz. "Central China Daily News", Dr. Wang Ching-wei's organ called the Monthly Lao Kung Yuh Poo Review (劳工月报), Shanghai Mei-lao (上海美报), Oriental Review (东方雜誌), etc.

Cheng Hong-shhek came to reside at No. 64 Zou-tsh Li, Route Say-soong towards the latter part of April 1934. His previous addresses were as follows :-

1) January 1934 No. 9 Sai Hu Li Alley, Ferry Road, residence

Dr. Li Kuei Ying, M.D.

2) February, March 1934

A room over the "Wei Sie" School in Zou Foh Li Alley,
Route Jay Loong.

Chen Fang Shek led a very quiet life. He seldom went out and had no visitors. He would not even allow his young daughter to play with the neighbours' children. Amongst Cheng's few acquaintances was one Wang Dao Nan (王道南), age 34, native of Kiangsi, former deputy magistrate for Kiangse province, who is just now out of work. Wang had studied together with Cheng at the Tsong Wu School.

These two friends separated in 1923 and it was not till the end of May 1934, that they met quite by accident in Avenue Joffre. On Cheng's invitation they went and had luncheon at a Chinese restaurant (Zu Fong Ya) on Chekiang Road. On leaving, Chen did not tell Wang his address. On June 5 Wang, wishing to thank Cheng for his invitation to luncheon, sent him his card, c/o the Tsong Hwa Newspaper, 303 Honan Road, to ask him to luncheon. Besides Cheng, this luncheon party was attended by some of Wang's friends, whom he had invited, so as to request them to find him some employment. None of these friends had known Cheng before.

Bearing in mind the result of the experts examination of the bullet cases found on the scene of the crime, there is every reason to assume that the murder of Cheng and his wife was the work of agents of the Chinese Communist Party.

ANNEX

List of Books and Communists Reviews seized by the French Police at the Home of Cheng Fang-shek

1. One copy of a book entitled Rural Life in U.S.S.R.
2. Two copies of a Review entitled Rainbow.
3. One copy of " " " The desolate army.
4. One " " " " The Twelfth Congress of Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
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13. One " " " Review " Fundamental Mission of the Young China Communist League.
14. One " " " " International Precepts.
15. One " " " book " The Development of the Organization.
16. One " " " Review " Modern Women.
17. One " " " bimonthly Review entitled Reconstruction.
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20. ONE " " " " " How to get control of the Highways.
21. One " " " " " Reconstruction (sec 17)
22. One " " " " " Organization Theories.

23. One copy of a Review entitled "The fifteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution."
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43. Two books in Russian (The Political Alphabet, The National question of Europe, after the War.)
44. One Russian-Japanese Dictionary.

Translation of French Police Report by U.P.S. Lingard 51 7 34

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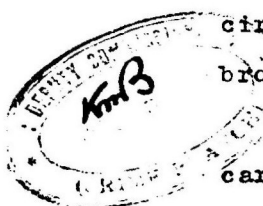
At about 8.20 a.m. on June 8th, the French Police were informed that a crime had just been committed at No. 64 Zeu Foh Li, Alley Liu Ka Long, Route Say Zoong. On reaching the premises, in a room situated on the second floor, they found, a man and a woman, both of whom had been killed by pistol shots. The woman was lying stretched on her back across a bed, and the man was seated in front of his desk, his head hung back over the back of the chair. The man had been shot twice, whilst the woman bore traces of four wounds.

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Both the arrival and departure of these individuals was witnessed by one named Zeng Veng Foo (曾 凤 甫), age 63, the private alleyway Watchman, who is employed to look after the alleyway and keep it clean. Meanwhile not noticing anything of suspicious nature about these persons, he let them out unconcernedly. His attention was soon afterwards attracted by the cries of a little girl, who was weeping near the door of No.64. Zung Vee-foo went into the house, and there on the second floor he saw a female corpse stretched out on a bed, and a male corpse still sitting in a chair. He at once hastened to inform the Police.

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44. One Russian-Japanese Dictionary.

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Changhai, le 27 Juin

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SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

RAPPORT

N°42/3.

Objet assassinat de CHENG-FONG-SHEK, journaliste
et de LIU-KIN, sa femme (N°64, cité Zou-Foh-Li,
Liu-Ka-Long, Route Say-Zoong)

Réfer assassinats politiques. activités du G.P.U. Chinois.

Circonstances dans lesquelles le crime a été commis -

Le 8 Juin vers 6 h.30, la Police Française était prévenue qu'un crime venait d'être commis au N°64, cité Zou-Foh-Li, Liu-Ka-Long, Route Say-Zoong.

Arrivée sur les lieux, elle trouva dans la chambre située au même étage, un homme et une femme, tués à coups de pistolet. La femme était étendue sur le dos en travers du lit. L'homme était assis en face de son bureau, la tête renversée sur le dossier de la chaise.

L'homme avait été tué par deux balles. La femme portait les traces de quatre blessures.

L'enquête à laquelle il fut aussitôt procédé, a permis de rétablir comme suit les circonstances dans lesquelles fut perpétré ce crime :

Vers 7 h.40, trois individus dont deux portaient des paniers de fruits, pénétraient dans la maison N°64. Le troisième restait à l'extérieur. Pénétrant brusquement dans la chambre, chacun des meurtriers choisit sa victime. L'homme qui lisait un journal devant son bureau, reçut d'abord une balle derrière la tête et s'étant affaissé sur le bureau, il reçut, lorsqu'il se releva, à bout portant, une balle qui l'atteignit au front. La femme blessée d'un premier coup de feu, chercha à fuir mais fut abattue de quatre nouveaux coups de feu.

.....Leur crime

SERVICE POLITIQUE
Enregistré 88 JUN 1934
Sous No. 2097
Transmis à
Pour

Leur crime accompli, les meurtriers sortirent de la maison et s'éloignèrent.

L'entrée et la sortie de ces individus fut aperçue par le nommé ZENG VENG FOU (陳文甫), âgé de 63 ans, balayeur de la cité. Cependant, ne voyant rien de suspect, il les laissa tranquillement sortir. Attiré peu après par les cris d'une fillette qui pleurait près de la porte du N°64, ZENG-VENG-FOU entra dans la maison. C'est là qu'il vit au deuxième étage le cadavre d'une femme étendue sur le lit et celui d'un homme encore assis sur une chaise. Il s'pressa immédiatement de prévenir la police.

D'après ZENG, les trois individus étaient habillés à la chinoise. Le premier portait un pantalon et une veste courte noire. Il était d'une taille au dessus de la moyenne, des cheveux noirs et paraissait âgé de 25 à 26 ans.

Le deuxième individu portait également une veste courte et un pantalon noirs. Il était coiffé d'un chapeau de paille jaune (genre Panama). Il paraissait âgé de 25 à 26 ans.

Le troisième individu avait une veste et un pantalon gris, un chapeau de paille jaune (genre Panama). Il paraissait âgé de 24 à 25 ans.

La première locataire nommée LIU LI HSI (劉麗氏) (38 ans) qui occupe la chambre du rez-de-chaussée, déclara avoir entendu vers 8 h. et quart des détonations. Elle ne s'en inquiéta, ayant cru qu'il s'agissait de pétards. Au moment où elle entr'ouvrit sa porte, elle vit deux individus qui descendaient les escaliers. Prise de peur, elle ferma sa porte. D'après LIU, le premier individu était assez grand, visage allongé et maigre paraissant âgé de 25 à 26 ans, vêtu à la chinoise, veste courte et pantalon noirs, sans chapeau (cheveux noirs).

L'enquête a révélé que les victimes du crime se nomment : l'homme CHENG-FANG-SHEK (陳芳若) alias CHENG-YIH-MING (陳一民) alias CHENG-TSH-SHEN (陳德生), journaliste, et la femme LIU-KIE (劉傑).

Examen des pièces à conviction -

Sept douilles de cartouches calibre 7,65 furent trouvées dans la chambre du crime : l'une sur le lit, à droite de la tête de la femme, une autre sur le bureau et cinq sur le plancher.

L'expertise, faite par la Police Internationale, établit que l'un des pistolets utilisés pour l'assassinat de CHENG-FANG-SHEK et de sa femme avait déjà servi à commettre 14 crimes politiques entre 1928 et 1934. En voici la liste :

- 1/ Attentat organisé le 4 Septembre 1928, contre le nommé JANG-TSAC-KUEN (王紹堯), ex-communiste, cité Zieng-Foh-Li, Avenue Road.
- 2/ Assassinat, le 26 Octobre 1928, d'un Chinois inconnu, dans un terrain vague, derrière le N°171, Yu Yuen road.
- 3/ Assassinat, le 18 Mai 1929, du nommé TSOU-WEI-SHUI (周尉年) agent informateur du Poste de Commandement de la Gendarmerie de Woosung-Shanghai, près de la cité Wei-Tah-Li, Burkill road.
- 4/ Assassinat, le 25 Mai 1929, du nommé CHENG-AN-FOH (陳阿福), agent informateur du Poste de Commandement de la Gendarmerie de Woosung-Shanghai, au 906, Pingliang road.
- 5/ Assassinat, le 17 Juin 1929, du nommé JANG-YI-VANG (王彦文), étudiant, dans la cité Sien-Ching-Li, Gordon road.
- 6/ Assassinat, le 1er Novembre 1929, du nommé TSANG-SUNG-HENG (張成恩), agent informateur du Bureau de la Sécurité Publique et d'une femme TSU-CHIE-SE (朱倪氏), au N°523, Medhurst road.
- 7/ Assassinat, le 11 Novembre 1929, du nommé PEI-SHING (內鑫), ancien membre du Parti Communiste Chinois, passé en 1928 du côté du Kiamintang et de quatre personnes de son entourage, cité Ou-Ho-Fang, Avenue Jeffre.
- 8/ Attentat organisé le 22 Janvier 1930 contre le nommé CHANG-TING-YIH (張定逸), 1007, Carter road.

- 9/ Assassinat, le 14 Avril 1930, d'un Chinois inconnu dans la cité Yong-Ching-Li, Avenues road.
- 10/ Assassinat, le 19 Novembre 1932, du nommé T. KU-YEE-YEU (周子猷), au N°1046, Ze-Veng-Li, Tutung road.
- 11/ Assassinat, le 25 Novembre 1932, d'un agent secret du Bureau de la Sécurité Publique, WANG-ZEU-HSI (王壽喜) et attentat contre trois hommes et une femme, au N°1040, Ze-Veng-Li, Tutung road.
- 12/ Assassinat, le 4 Mai 1933, du nommé OU-KUIN-YONG, dans l'Avenue Haig. Cette personne prise pour WANG-YONG-HWA, ex-délégué spécial du Comité Central du Parti Kuomintang, fut tuée par erreur.
- 13/ Assassinat, le 14 Juin 1933, de MA-SHAO-WU, ex-délégué spécial du Comité Central du Parti Kuomintang.
- 14/ Assassinat, le 25 Août 1933, du nommé WANG-YONG-HWA, agent du même service que MA-SHAO-WU, à l'Hôtel "Sun-Sun".

Mobiles du crime -

M. CHENG-FANG-SHEK (陳芳若) alias CHENG-YIH-MING (陳一民) alias CHENG-TCH-SENG (陳德生) était âgé de 28 ans. Il était natif du Hupoh. Ancien élève de l'Ecole Secondaire "Tsong-Hwa" à Wushow, il se serait affilié à la "Ligue des Jeunes Communistes Chinois" en 1925. En 1926, il aurait été envoyé par le Parti Communiste Chinois à Moscou où il aurait étudié à l'Université Sun-Yat-Sen. C'est au cours de son séjour dans la capitale de l'URSS qu'il se maria avec LIU-KIE, qui serait également communiste. De cette union, naquit une fille. Après son retour en Chine en 1930, CHENG changea de nom et se fit appeler CHENG-FANG-SHEK. Il aurait occupé le poste de secrétaire du Bureau de Propagande du Comité Provincial du Kiangsu du Parti Communiste Chinois. Il aurait été également membre actif du MOFPI et de la "Ligue des Écrivains Radicaux Chinois" (organisation auxiliaire du Parti Communiste Chinois). Il se serait

séparé ensuite du Parti Communiste Chinois. Ces derniers temps, il collaborait à plusieurs revues et journaux de Shanghai : "Central China Daily News" (中華日報), organe de Mr. WANG-CHING WEI, "Revue Mensuelle Lao-Kang-Yuh-Pao" (勞工月報), "Shanghai Mei Pao" (上海美報), "Oriental Review" (東方雜誌), etc....

CHENG-FANG-WEK était venu habiter au N°64, cité Zeu-Foh-Li, Route Say-Zoeng, vers la fin d'Avril 1934. Ses adresses antérieures étaient :

- 1/ En Janvier 1934 - N°9, cité Sai-Hu-Li, Ferry road, maison du nommée LI-KUEI-YING, âgé de 50 ans, médecin.
- 2/ En Février et Mars 1934 - une chambre située au dessus de l'Ecole "Le-Sie", cité Zeu-Foh-Li, Route Say-Zoeng.

CHENG-FANG-WEK menait une vie très modeste. Il ne sortait que rarement et ne recevait personne chez lui. Il n'autorisait même pas que les enfants du voisinage jouassent avec sa fillette.

Parmi les rares connaissances de CHENG, se trouvait le nommé WANG-DAO-HAN (王道韓), âgé de 34 ans, natif du Kiangsi, ancien sous-préfet de la province du Kiangsi, actuellement sans situation. M. WANG avait fait ses études dans le même collège "Tsong-Wu" que CHENG. Les deux camarades se séparèrent en 1923. Ce n'est qu'au début du mois de Mai 1934 qu'ils se seraient rencontrés par hasard dans l'Avenue Joffre. Sur l'invitation de CHENG, ils allèrent dîner dans un restaurant chinois à l'enseigne "Zu-Fong-Yu", Tchekiang road. En se séparant, CHENG ne donna pas son adresse à WANG. Le 5 Juin 1934, WANG, pour remercier CHENG, du repas qu'il lui avait offert, lui envoya sa carte de visite au journal "Tsong-Hwa", 303, Honan road, pour l'inviter à un dîner. A ce dîner qui eut lieu le 6 Juin, assistaient, en dehors de CHENG, quelques amis de WANG qu'il avait invités pour leur demander de lui trouver une situation. Aucun des invités n'avait connu CHENG auparavant.

Etant donné les résultats de l'expertise faite sur les projectiles saisis sur les lieux du crime, il y a tout lieu de croire que l'assassinat de CHENG et de sa femme est l'oeuvre d'agents du Parti Communiste Chinois./.

A E H E X HListe des brochures et revues communistes saisies par la Police Française au domicile de CHENG-PANG-SHAK

1. Un exemplaire d'une brochure intitulée "La vie rurale en URSS".
2. Deux exemplaires d'une revue intitulée "Arc en ciel".
3. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "L'armée isolée".
4. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Le 12ème congrès du Comité Exécutif du Komintern".
5. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Nouvelle Chine".
6. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "La civilisation en URSS et la civilisation orientale".
7. Deux exemplaires d'une revue intitulée "Philosophie Marxiste".
8. Cinq exemplaires d'une brochure intitulée "Critiques sur l'URSS".
9. Cinq exemplaires d'une revue intitulée "Instruction Militaire".
10. Deux exemplaires d'une brochure intitulée "La situation mondiale actuelle des ouvriers".
11. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "Le contrôle des usines".
12. Un exemplaire d'une brochure intitulée "Le Léninisme".
13. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "La mission fondamentale de la Ligue des Jeunes Communistes Chinoises".
14. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "Principes internationaux".
15. Un exemplaire d'une brochure intitulée "Le développement de l'organisation".
16. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Femmes nouvelles".
17. Un exemplaire de la revue bi-mensuelle intitulée "La reconstruction".
18. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "La révolution chinoise et les traîtres".
19. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Comment nous devons célébrer l'anniversaire de la mort de LENINE, de Karl LIEBKNECHT et de Rosa LUXEMBOURG".
20. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "Comment s'emparer des rues".

21. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "La reconstruction".
22. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "Théories sur l'organisation".
23. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Thème universaire de la révolution d'Octobre".
24. Un exemplaire de la revue intitulée "Littérature populaire".
25. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "L'épuration du parti".
26. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Les vices des femmes chinoises".
27. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Qu'est-ce que le syndicat Rouge International".
28. Un exemplaire de la revue "L'Asie Nouvelle".
29. Un exemplaire de la revue "Les idées modernes".
30. Un exemplaire d'une revue "Research Monthly".
31. Un exemplaire d'une revue "L'histoire sociale secrète de la Chine".
32. Un exemplaire de la revue "Economie et Politique".
33. Un exemplaire d'une revue "La diplomatie et la révolution en Chine durant 20 ans".
34. Dix-sept exemplaires d'une revue "International Daily Article".
35. Un exemplaire d'une revue "Le premier plan quinquennal".
36. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Déluge".
37. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Nouvel Orient".
38. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Plan quinquennal de l'URSS".
39. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Le développement du Marxisme".
40. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "Etude sur l'économie rurale chinoise".
41. Un exemplaire d'une revue "La Ligue des masses ouvrières et paysannes".

42. Un exemplaire d'une revue intitulée "La politique mondiale après la guerre".
43. Deux livres en langue russe (alphabet politique; La question nationale de l'Europe d'après guerre).
44. Un dictionnaire russo-japonais.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY.

Arms Identification Section.

Report No. 2559.

Date 12-6-34.

Occurrence	Murder of Zeng Fang Za and Liou Kie at 64 Cite Zeu Foh Li, Liou Ka Long, Route Say-Zoong, French Concession, 3 a.m. 8-6-34. (F.C.122)	Crime Registry Number.
Subject	7 Cartridge Cases .32 Auto, 2 Bullets .32 Auto. (Found at scene)	Serial Numbers C914
Date obtained by Police	11-6-34.	Date received for Examination 11-6-34.
Initial Examination Remarks	The cases were fired by two pistols in the proportion of five and two. The bullets were fired by two pistols.	
Previous Records	The pistol which fired two of the above cases has the following previous records:- 1. Murder and Attempted Murder, 1040, S Vung Li, Tatung Road, 3 p.m. 25-11-32. (Sinza 1822/32) 2. Murder of Ou Kia Ying, Avenue Haig, French Concession, 4-5-33. (F.C.89) 3. Murder of Ma Shao Wu, Siau Hwo Yoen Alleyway, Chekiang Road, 7-27 p.m. 14-6-33. (Louza 1640/33) The other pistol has no previous records.	
Further Remarks	The group record of the above pistol shows the following additional records:- 1. Attempted Murder, Alleyway off Avenue Road, 4-9-28 (S) 2. Murder of a Chinese, off Yu Yuen Road, 26-10-28 (B.W.) 3. Murder of Tseu Wei Nyi, Burkill Road, 18-5-29 (S) 4. Murder of Zung Ah Foh, 906 Pingliang Road, 25-5-29 (Y) 5. Murder & Att. Murder, Lien Ching Li, Gordon Rd. 17-6-29 (B.W.) 6. Double Murder, 523 Medhurst Road, 1-11-29 (G.R.) 7. Political Murders, Cite Ou Ah Fang, Av. Joffre, 12-11-29 (FC.31) 8. Attempted Murder, 1007 Carter Road, 22-1-30 (B.W.) 9. Murder, Yoong Ching Li, Avenue Road, 14-4-30 (S) 10. Murder of Tseu Ts Yue, S Vung Li, Tatung Rd. 19-11-32 (S) 11. Murder of Wong Yoong Hwa, Sun Sun Hotel. 25-8-33 (L) 2 Cases and 2 Bullets filed, remainder returned.	

Checked by _____ Signed _____
Forwarded to D.D.O. "A" Division.
D.D.O. "B" Division.
D.D.O. "D" Division.
French Police.
(Service d'Identite)

S.B. Lee
attach to file
Seen
D. C. (Crime) 25/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
P. R. REGI
No. D 5730
Date 11/10/34

EXTRACT FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED JUNE 11, 1934.

Information on Cheng Fang Sha assassinated by the Chinese G.P.U.

We are informed that CHENG TEH SENG (陳德森) alias CHENG FANG SHA (陳芳若) was a native of Hupeh.

Cheng was a former student of the "Wuhan" secondary school at Wuchow. In 1925 he joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, and in 1926 he was sent by the party to Moscow, where he studied at the Sun Yat Sen University. During the course of his stay in the capital of the U.S.S.R., he married Liu Kie (劉傑), also a communist. From this union a little girl was born. After his return to China in 1930, he changed his name and was known as Cheng Fang Sha.

At one time, Cheng was the Secretary of the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee. He was also an active member of the MOPR and of the Chinese Radical Writers' League (an auxiliary organisation of the Chinese Communist Party).

This information, which emanates from a secret source, is given under the usual reserve.

OC. SB.

Information

SBK 1376

File

SECRET
RECEIVED
JUL 10 1934
1

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED 9.6.1934.

Assassination of CHENG FANG SHA, Chinese journalist.

On June 8, 1934 Cheng Fang Sha (陳芳若), journalist, aged 28, and Lu Kie (劉傑), aged 32, his wife were assassinated at No. 64 Cheng Tseng Li (長壽里), Route Say Soong.

The assassins, who were three in number, entered the alleyway at about 8.30 a.m. Two of them carrying baskets of fruit in their hands, entered the room whilst the third watched outside.

Cheng was killed by two bullets, whilst the woman bore marks of having been hit five times.

The assassins, having accomplished their crime, made good their escape before the Police were informed by the tenants of the house.

Cheng studied at the Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow and spoke fluent Russian. He was formerly a member of the Chinese Communist Party but had severed his connections. He was a contributor to several reviews and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, such as the Central China Daily News, the organ of Waung Ching Wei, Lo Kong Yue Monthly Review, Shanghai Van Pao, Oriental Review, etc.

During the course of enquiries it has been established that one of the pistols used by the assassins was the same that was employed in the murder on May 4, 1933 of Mr. Pu Kuei Yogn on Avenue Haig. This person, mistaken for Wong Yung Hwa, ex- Nanking Political Agent, and former comrade of Ma Shao Wu, was killed in error.

It is also to be recalled that Wong was in turn assassinated at the Sun Sun Hotel on August 25, 1933.

There is thus every reason to believe that the assassination of the Cheng couple is a new act of vengeance of the C.C.P. with regard to the party's traitors.

3. S.B.
information.

File
JR

CRB 11/6

Extract from Police Intelligence Report of June 9, 1934.

No. D

Date

EX-COMMUNISTS ASSASSINATED IN FRENCH CONCESSION.

On June 8, 1934, one Chen Fang Cha(陳芳若), journalist age 28, and Liu Chih(劉傑), age 32, his wife, were assassinated at No. 64 San Fu Li(善富里), Route de Say Zoong. The assassins who were three in number, entered the alleyway at about 8.30 a.m. Two of them carrying baskets of fruit in their hands, entered the room and opened fire on the Chen couple, the man being hit twice and the woman five times.

Chen studied in Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow and was formerly a member of the Chinese Communist Party. He contributed to Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, such as the Central China Daily News, Lo Kong Yue Monthly Review and Oriental Review.

It has been established that one of the pistols used by the assassins was the same as that employed in the murder on Avenue Haig on May 4, 1933 of Mr. Pu Kuei Yong who was mistaken for Hwang Yung Hua, Nanking Political Agent. Hwang, it will be recalled was subsequently assassinated in the Sun Sun Hotel.

There is thus every reason to believe that the assassination is another "traitor extermination" move on the part of the Communist Party.

S.B. Reg.

- passed to Y.A.

JBR 11/6

Author And Wife Shot To Death In Bed

Three Gannan Enter To
Present Gifts, Fire
On Sleeping Pair

TRAGEDY SAID ALLIED
WITH COMMUNISTS

Murdered Man Had Been
Writer For Various
Chinese Magazines

Mr. Chen Fan-lo, 28, a Chinese writer, and his wife were riddled with bullets and instantly killed yesterday morning as they lay in their bed on the third floor of a Route de Say Zoong residence. Three men dressed in working clothes, believed to be the slayers, made a clean escape while a watchman and crowds in Shan Fu Alley below knew nothing of the tragedy until Shiao Lien-tze, 5-year-old daughter, ran screaming from her parents' sleeping room.

The crime was daring as it was brutal. The landlord of the place said that about 8.30 a.m. three men, evidently of the working class, came with presents for Mr. and Mrs. Chen and were allowed to go upstairs. Shortly afterwards he heard the shots and as he ran upstairs the three men forced their way out. He found the couple in their bed, shot in eight places. Both were dead.

The alley watchman said that he with others nearby heard the explosions but attributed them to firecrackers. He recalled also that when the three men entered the house he saw five or six others waiting outside the rear door.

Reliable Chinese sources allied the crime with Communistic elements. It was said that Mr. Chen was a contributor to a number of Chinese magazines on international and domestic affairs. His recent articles were "The Second Internationale After the Rise of Hitler" and "After Resumption of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R."

French Police are investigating the case.

52
7/4/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5930
Date	9. 6. 1934

June 9, 1934.

Political (2)

Communist Propaganda - Prosecution

Acting on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police on June 7, 1934, arrested in the Dah Yoong (大用) Rubber Factory, 1 Onning Road, a communist suspect named Hauh Kyi (霍械).

The accused appeared before court on June 8 when the case against him was remanded until June 13.

Ex-Communists Assassinated in French Concession

On June 8, 1934, one Chen Fang Cha (陳芳嘉), journalist age 28, and Liu Chih (劉傑), age 32, his wife, were assassinated at No. 64 San Fu Li (善富里), Route de Say Zoong. The assassins who were three in number, entered the alleyway at about 8.30 a.m. Two of them carrying baskets of fruit in their hands, entered the room and opened fire on the Chen couple, the man being hit twice and the woman five times.

Chen studied in Sung Yat Sen University in Moscow and was formerly a member of the Chinese Communist Party. He contributed to Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, such as the Central China Daily News, Lo Kong Yue Monthly Review and Oriental Review.

It has been established that one of the pistols used by the assassins was the same as that employed in the murder on Avenue Haig on May 4, 1933 of Mr. Pu Kuei Yong who was mistaken for Hwang Yung Hua, Nanking Political Agent. Hwang, it will be recalled, was subsequently assassinated in the Sun Sun Hotel.